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## PEARY'S STORY OF GREAT DASH TO NORTH POLE

Battling With Ice and Adverse Winds, He  
Struggled On, Winning His Way  
at Every Step.

### SHIP LEFT AT SHERIDAN RIVER, CLOSE TO FORMER QUARTERS

With "Roosevelt" Safely Moored, Party, With Dogs  
and Sledges, Leaves on Its Perilous Trip to the Pole.  
Provisions Found in Abundance by Hunters.  
Many Hardships on History-Making Dash.

#### NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS

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BY COMMANDER ROBERT E. PEARY.

**BATTLE HARBOR, LABRADOR** (Via Marconi Wireless, Cape Ray, N. F.) September 2.—The steamer Roosevelt, bearing the North Polar expedition of the Peary Arctic Club, parted company with the Erik and steamed out of Etah Ford late in the afternoon of August 18, 1908, sailing the usual course for Cape Sabine. The weather was dirty, with fresh southerly winds. We had on board twenty-two Eskimo men, seventeen women and ten children, 226 dogs and some forty odd walrus. We encountered the ice a short distance from the mouth of the harbor, but it was not closely packed and was negotiated by the Roosevelt without serious difficulty. As we neared Cape Sabine the weather cleared somewhat, and we passed close by Three Voort Island and Cape Sabine, early making out with the naked eye the house at Hayes Harbor occupied by me in the winter of 1901-'02.

From Cape Sabine north there was so much water that we thought of setting the lug sail before the southerly wind, but a little later appearance of ice to the northward stopped this. There was clean, open water to Cape Albert, and from there scattered ice to a point about abreast of Victoria Head, thick weather and dense ice bringing us some ten or fifteen miles away. From here we drifted south somewhat, and then got a slant to the northward out of the current. We worked a little further north and stopped again for some hours. Then we again worked westward and northward till we reached a series of lakes, coming to a stop a few miles south of the Windward winter quarters at Cape Durville. From here, after some delay, we slowly worked a way north-eastward through fog and broken ice of medium thickness through one night and the forenoon of the next day, only emerging into open water and clear weather on Cape E. From this point we had a clear run through the middle of Robeson Channel, interrupted by either ice or fog, to Lady Franklin Bay. Here we encountered both ice and fog, and while working along in search of a practicable opening, were forced across to the Greenland coast at Thank God Harbor.

Drifted back south to Cape Union. The fog lifted then and enabled us to make out our whereabouts, and we steamed north through a series of leads past Cape Lupton, and thence southward toward Cape Union. A few miles off the cape we were stopped by impracticable ice, and we drifted back south to Cape Union, where we stopped again. We lay for some time in a lake of water, and then, to prevent being drifted south again, took refuge under the north shore of Lincoln Bay. In nearly identical places where we had our unpleasant experiences (three years before, here we remained for several days during a period of constant and at times violent northeasterly winds. Twice we were forced around by the heavy ice; we had our port quarter rail broken and a hole stove in the bulwarks, and twice we pushed out in an attempt to get north, but we were forced back each time to our precarious shelter.

Finally, on September 2, we squeezed around Cape Union and made fast in a shallow niche in the ice; but after some hours we made another short run to Black Cape, and hung on to a grounded bit of ice. At last, a little after midnight of September 5, we passed through extremely heavy running ice into a stream of open water, rounded Cape Rawson and passed Cape Sheridan. Within a quarter of an hour of the same time we arrived three years before at Cape E. A. M., September 5.—We reached the open water extending beyond Cape Sheridan. We steamed up to the end of it, and it appeared practicable at first to reach Porter Bay, near Cape Joseph Henley, which I had for my winter quarters. But the outlook being unsatisfactory, I went back and put the Roosevelt into the only opening in the ice, being barred close to the mouth of the Sheridan River, a little north of our position three years prior.

The season was further advanced than in 1905; there was more snow on the ground, and the new ice inside the ice-bergs was much thicker. The work of discharging the ship was commenced at once and rushed to completion. The supplies and equipment were sledged across ice and sea and deposited on shore. A house and workshop were built of boards, covered with salt and fitted with stoves, and the ship was sailing for the winter, where she would be reached at the end of the season. This settlement on the stormy shores of the Arctic Ocean was christened Hubbardville.

Hunting parties were sent out on September 10, and a bear was brought in on the 12th, and some deer a day or two later. On September 16 the full work of transporting supplies to Cape Columbia was inaugurated. Marvin, with Dr. Goodall and Borup, and the Eskimos, took sixteen sledges, loads of supplies, and on the 27th the same party started with loads to Porter Bay. The work of hunting and transporting supplies for the spring sledge trip had been removed from winter quarters and deposited at various places from Cape Colon to Cape Columbia.

In the latter part of September the movement of the ice subjected the ship to a pressure which lasted her to port some eight or ten degrees, and she did not recover till the following spring. On October 1 I went on a hunt with two Eskimos across the field and Parr Bay and the peninsula, made the circuit of Clements Markham Inlet, and returned to the ship in seven days with fifteen musk oxen, a bear and a deer. Later in October I repeated the trip, obtaining five musk oxen, and hunting parties secured some forty deer. Professor MacMillan went to Columbia in November, obtained a month of tidal observations, returning in December. In the December moon Borup moved the Hecla depot to Cape Colon, Bartlett made a hunting trip overland to Lake Hazen, and Hansen went to Clements Markham Inlet. In the January moon Marvin crossed Robeson Channel and went to Cape Bryant for tidal and meteorological observations; Bartlett crossed the channel and made the circuit of New Man Bay and explored the peninsula. After he returned Goodall went to Markham Inlet and Borup toward Lake Hazen, in the interior, on hunting trips.

Seven of Party Left the Roosevelt. In the February moon Bartlett went to Cape Hecla, Goodall moved some more supplies from Hecla to Cape Colon, and Borup went to Markham Inlet on a hunting trip. On February 15 Bartlett left the Roosevelt with his division for Cape Columbia, the dogs were rested and double rationed and harnessed and the sledges and other gear overhauled. Four months of northerly winds during the fall and winter, instead of southerly ones, as during the previous season, led me to expect less open water than before, but a great deal of rough ice, and I was prepared to hew a road through the jagged ice for the first 100 miles or so, and then cross the big lead. On the last day of February, Bartlett, with his pioneer division, accomplished this, and his division got away during the north over the ice on March 1. The remainder of the party got away on Bartlett's trail, and I followed an hour later. The party now comprised seven members of the expedition, seventeen Eskimos, 133 dogs and nineteen sledges. One Eskimo and seven dogs had gone to pieces. A strong easterly wind, drifting snow, and temperature in the minus marked our departure from the camp at Cape Columbia, which I had christened Crane City. Rough ice in the first march damaged several sledges and smashed two beyond repair, the teams going back to Columbia for other sledges in reserve there. We camped ten miles from Crane City. The easterly wind and low temperature continued. In the second march we passed the British record made by Markham in May, 1876—82.20—and were stopped by open water, which had been formed by the wind after Bartlett passed. In this march we negotiated the lead and reached Bartlett's third camp, Borup, had gone back from here, but missed his way, owing to the faulting of the trail by the movement of the ice. Marvin came back also for more fuel and alcohol. The wind continued forming open water all about us. At the end of the fourth march we came upon Bartlett, from which had been stopped by a wide lake of open water. We remained here from March 4 to March 11.

At noon of March 1 the sun, red and shaped like a football, by excessive reflection, just raised itself above the horizon for a few minutes, and then disappeared. (Continued on Page Three—Column 1.)

### BRESCIA AVIATION TESTS

Struggle Likely Between Curtiss, Mietot and Rougier for Honors. BRESCIA, ITALY, September 9.—In the preliminary trials for the altitude prize in the aviation contests here to-day, Rougier reached a height of 100 metres. The flights to-day seemed to indicate that the struggle for the highest honors will be between Curtiss, Mietot and Rougier.

Their tests so far are looked upon as merely preliminary, turning up of the machines for the grand prize competition which will be contested Saturday and Sunday.

Curtiss made another try in the "quick starting" contest. He left the ground in eight yards, his time being 8 1/2 seconds.

Woman Soars With Wright. BERLIN, September 9.—This afternoon Orville Wright went aloft in his aeroplane with Mrs. von Hildebrand, wife of Captain von Hildebrand, and remained for 11 1/2 minutes. The crowd cheered Mrs. von Hildebrand vociferously.

King Fellen With Zeppelin. FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, September 9.—Count Zeppelin took up the King of Saxony for an hour's run in his airship to-day. The trip was uneventful, and the king expressed himself as delighted.

Taft to Tell the People Inside Tariff History Likely to Be Made Public by President. BVERELY, MASS., September 9.—President Taft has sent for Attorney General Wickham to come to Beverly on Saturday to discuss several matters of importance.

It is believed that one of these has to do with the dispute between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture, regarding the carrying out of the conservation and public land laws.

President Taft has been giving much thought of late to the speech he is to make in the West. It is said Mr. Taft will take the matter into his confidence regarding the recent tariff fight in Congress. He will declare that while the measure was unsatisfactory in many ways, it was the best he could get out of Congress under all the circumstances.

He is further, stated that the President will frankly tell of the troubles that beset him in dealing with the tariff situation, and that he will put squarely up to the people the question of whether or not they desire a still further revision.

### ELSIE SIGEL WITNESS LET GO

Perhaps Last Chapter in Mystery of Murder by Chinese. NEW YORK, September 9.—After nearly three months' detention as "more than a material witness" in the Elsie Sigel murder case, Chung Sing, the Chinaman friend of Leon Ling, the suspected murderer, was to-day released on \$5,000 bail.

After Chung Sing's arrest he admitted having had knowledge of Miss Sigel's death nine days before the discovery of her body in the hotel room, but he persistently denied knowledge of the manner of her death.

Chung Sing's release from custody probably marks the end of the mystery which baffled the efforts of the police of the entire country to solve.

### LIEUTENANT FORCED TO GO

President Approves Court-Martial Sentence of Dismissal. WASHINGTON, D. C., September 9.—The President has approved the sentence of dismissal imposed by a general court-martial appointed by him at Denver, Col., in the case of First Lieutenant Clarence S. Nettles, U. S. A., "for desertion."

According to the War Department's announcement, Lieutenant Nettles was convicted of neglecting to pay private debts, making false statements to the department commander in regard thereto, and giving a worthless check. Lieutenant Nettles first entered the service as an enlisted man in the Second South Carolina Volunteer Infantry during the Spanish War.

### CASH REGISTER COMPANY SUIT

Ohio Attorney-General Demands Surrender of Dayton Central Bank. COLUMBUS, OHIO, September 9.—Attorney-General Denman to-day brought quo warranto proceedings against the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio, with authorized capital of \$10,000,000, praying that the company be dissolved, and that a receiver be appointed, and that its assets be distributed among the stockholders.

The suit alleges illegal restraint of trade, conspiracy to form a trust and misappropriation of funds, and excessive fees and salaries to favored directors, at the expense of the minority stockholders.

### CEMENT PLANT AT NORFOLK

Expected to Add 30 Per Cent. to American Company's Output. NORFOLK, VA., September 9.—An announcement was made to-day that the American Cement Company will establish here at once a construction plant at the cost of \$500,000 to be operated by a Virginia subsidiary company, known as the Norfolk Portland Cement Corporation, which Robert E. Gault, Philadelphia, is president.

The Norfolk addition is intended to add 30 per cent. to the present output of the American Cement Company.

### MRS. DUKE IN ASYLUM

Once Brilliant and Wealthy Woman Suffering from Mental Wreck. CHICAGO, ILL., September 9.—Alice Webb Duke, divorced wife of Brodie L. Duke, the tobacco magnate, was committed to the asylum for the insane at Kankakee, Ill., to-day. The once brilliant and wealthy bride of Mr. Duke appeared a complete mental wreck, and it was necessary that a number of sleepless passed since they parted company with Cook, but it may be that the natives did not tell the truth to the commander. It will depend largely on the nature of the testimony whether or not Cook was where he claims to have been.

## HOSTILE CAMPS AWAITING WORD FROM EXPLORERS

Brief Cessation of Hostilities Between Cook and Peary Factions.

### JUDGMENT HANGS IN THE BALANCE

Scientific Circles Inclined to Hear Both Sides of Controversy Before Finally Awarding North Pole Laurels—Cook Sails for New York Saturday.

THE two explorers upon whom the world's eye has been fixed during the past few days spent yesterday, busily preparing for their return to the United States. Dr. Cook, in Copenhagen, announced that he had definitely arranged to sail next Saturday for New York. Peary, accordingly to reports, was still delayed at Battle Harbor, Labrador—probably either awaiting the completion of repairs to his ship, or the arrival of coal.

Dr. Cook appeared yesterday at a high official function: The University of Copenhagen conferred upon him the degree of Sc. D. (Doctor of Science), thereby recognizing, it was pointed out by his friends, in an important official manner, his claim to the discovery of the pole. Dr. Cook has canceled his engagement to lecture before the Geographical Society of Brussels, and will reach New York about September 20 or 21. Captain Roald Amundsen will probably accompany him.

Dr. Cook's plan to send a ship from Copenhagen to Greenland to bring back to civilization his two Eskimo companions on his exploration trip will not be carried out until next year, as Danish officials have informed him that the season is too late in the season for a trip to Etah. The expedition, it is stated, will be started early next spring.

In scientific circles, both in America and abroad, the prevailing inclination seems to be to await direct word from the long lost explorers before arriving at a conclusion as to their respective achievements, and although a belligerent attitude was still preserved in the two camps, open hostilities were largely suspended.

Herbert B. Bridgman, Peary's chief backer, reached Sydney, C. B., yesterday, and Mrs. Peary, who had been expected to meet the explorer at Sydney, left Portland on her way northeast early in the day. Both expect to greet Commander Peary on Saturday, although the long delay for his unexplained delay at Battle Harbor may make necessary a change in their plans.

### BRIDGMAN AT SYDNEY

He Thinks It Probable That Peary Knew of Cook's Story. SYDNEY, C. B., September 9.—Herbert B. Bridgman, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, who is to meet Commander Peary, arrived here this evening.

Mr. Bridgman denied that he had sent any communication to Professor Helm, of Dresden, but said that it was merely evident that Comdr. Peary heard the long story of his return, and that it would be a reasonable deduction that Whitney had informed Peary of Cook's claims, and that Peary would gather all available testimony to refute the claim, having heard the Eskimo stories, and Cook's fact, that he did not believe a "had not been out of sight" of late.

"I do not think," continued Mr. Bridgman, "that Commander Peary is bringing Cook's two Eskimo boy witnesses, or he would have mentioned the fact, but he would have an easy thing to bring them down, as they might die."

Their testimony would be no more valuable in the United States than as given before the members of the Peary party while North. It would be impracticable for Cook or any one to send a steamer up for the Eskimos before next year."

With regard to the offer of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey to arbitrate the controversy, Mr. Bridgman said: "I know that Commander Peary will be perfectly satisfied to abide by its verdict. Peary has a commission from the survey to take certain observations and data, and will submit his results to that board."

"Cook's two witnesses," continued Mr. Bridgman, "were from sixteen to twenty years of age. The other six Eskimos who declined to go returned with Cook's letters to his wife, John R. Bradley and Rudolph Franke, dated Cape Thomas Hubbard.

Commander Peary in a series of conversations with the natives, found that the letters were written where he had been, and that the Eskimos told of the number of sleeps passed since they parted company with Cook, but it may be that the natives did not tell the truth to the commander. It will depend largely on the nature of the testimony whether or not Cook was where he claims to have been."

In further explanation, Mr. Bridgman said he supposed Franke showed the Cook letters to Peary, which naturally aroused curiosity to question the natives who brought them about.

### STRONG SUPPORT FOR COOK

COPENHAGEN, September 9.—Dr. Frederik A. Cook will sail from Christiania Saturday morning on board the Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II. for New York, where he is due about September 20 or 21.

## HARRIMAN LOSES BATTLE, DEATH PROVING VICTOR



EDWARD H. HARRIMAN, World's Greatest Builder of Railroads, Who Died Yesterday in His Palace Home at Arden.

### MISSING PORTION OF BODY IS FOUND

Mystery of Maybelle Millman's Gruesome Death Clearing Before Work of Detroit Authorities.

DETROIT, MICH., September 9.—The missing portion of the body of Maybelle Millman, of Ann Arbor, which had been cut up, packed in gunny bags and thrown into Corse Creek, following the young woman's death, was found to-day near Grosse Island, where it had been washed ashore.

The gruesome find was brought to Detroit to-night and examined by coroner's physicians, who announced that the girl undoubtedly had met death on an operating table.

Sheriff Gaston declared that the theory upon which the authorities had been working to solve the mystery of Miss Millman's untimely death had been verified.

May Arrest Another Physician. Sheriff Gaston late to-day returned to Ann Arbor with Martha Henning, the chum of the dead girl, whose statements to the police yesterday, resulted in the apprehension of Dr. Geo. Fritch, who is still held. The arrest of another doctor is probable.

Miss Henning made a statement to Prosecuting Attorney Van Zile and Captain of Detectives McDonnell. In which she made the name of a second physician was mentioned.

This statement further resulted in the apprehension of a woman who formerly lived at Ann Arbor. Sheriff Gaston and deputies went to the Ann Arbor post-office and examined records, but found nothing to give them any clue to the identity of a man supposed to have sent money through the mail to Miss Millman before she left her home for Detroit.

### DEMURRER OVERRULED

Defendants Must File Answer in Action for \$1,000,000. NEW YORK, September 9.—Judge Holt, in the United States Circuit Court to-day overruled a demurrer entered by Lewis A. May and William B. Somerville, of the firm of Lewis A. May & Co., stock brokers, to an action for an accounting brought by Eugene F. Enslin, cashier of the Jefferson County Savings Bank at Birmingham, Ala. Mr. Enslin seeks to recover \$1,000,000 alleged to be due him as his share of the profits derived by the brokerage firm from the purchase of the stock of the Haight & Freese Co. in 1904.

The defendants are given twenty days to file answer to Enslin's complaint.

### PEONAGE CASE DROPPED

Pittsburgh Pressed Steel Interests Clear of Federal Prosecution. WASHINGTON, D. C., September 9.—As the result of a conference at the Department of Justice to-day between the officials of the department, District Attorney Jordan, of Pittsburgh, and Special Agent Hongland, it was announced that there have been no clear cases of peonage nor any violations of the Federal labor laws at the Pressed Steel Car Company's plant to warrant Federal prosecution.

### DEMOCRATS MEET TO SAVE THE PARTY

Saratoga Conference Addressed by Parker, Shepard and Others. Telegram from W. J. Bryan.

SARATOGA, N. Y., September 9.—Out of the Democratic conference which began a two-day session here to-day under the guiding hands of men who hold a prominent place in the party's history, there promises to grow a permanent organization to be known as the "Democratic League."

Speeches were made by Alton B. Parker, Thomas Osborne and Edward M. Shepard, outlining the purposes and hopes of the conference. John N. Carville, of Watertown, offered the resolution providing that the members of the conference, and those who may hereafter become members, be constituted a permanent organization under the name of "The Democratic League."

The conference took on the character of a State convention, with ringing speeches.

Old-Time Way Suits Parker. Judge Parker said: "All are now interested in honest politics, in economy, in the discussion of principles, that were their predecessors. Appeals must be made to them as in a crisis—the conditions of politics, the real purposes of designing men must be exposed, and there is the new conditions, will not develop its own intellectual leader, ready and willing, as of old, to unite with like-minded men in every other community in county or State for promoting the old-time aims in the old-fashioned way."

Purpose of the Meeting. In calling the conference to order, Thomas M. Osborne outlined the purposes of the meeting as follows: "We are Democrats—Democrats, let me be frankly admitted, of many varieties. We have here those who have held loyalty to the party organization and voted the straight ticket through fair weather and foul, through good report and evil, ever since they began to vote at all; and that strong sense of party fealty—that steady and unwavering loyalty to an institution—is in its way a very noble thing."

"And we have also here those who have 'kicked' at the party platform and bolted the party nominee so often that almost the only way they know they are still Democrats is when they look at the Republican passing a tariff bill, and that frank and sturdy independence of spirit and scorn of compromise with conscience is also in its way a very noble thing."

"We meet with a common purpose—to sink our differences, and from this moment, uniting if we may with our fellow-Democrats, to do all we can to assist in lifting our party in this State from the deep slough of Despond into which it has fallen."

Meeting at Night. To-night's meeting was addressed by Ex-Justice D. Cady Herlick, of Albany, and Ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck and also by John Sayles, of Buffalo. Alton B. Parker was named as temporary chairman.

Chairman M. Osborne, chairman of the executive committee, addressed the gathering. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Osborne named Edward Shepard as permanent chairman, and Mr. Shepard spoke.

Telegram from W. J. Bryan. Chairman Shepard read a telegram from William J. Bryan, dated Kennedy, Texas. It read: "I trust the conference will strengthen the party by straightforward declarations in favor of principles and policies acceptable to the rank and file of the party throughout the land. Am preparing for a strong indorsement of the income tax, for specific demand for free raw material and substantial (Continued on Page Three—Column 5.)

### Life Is Closed for World's Greatest Wizard of Finance.

### BRILLIANT MIND ACTIVE TO LAST

Believed That News of His Passing Was Withheld to Lessen Influence on Stock Market. Story of Railway King's Meteoric Career.

ARDEN, N. Y., September 9.—Edward H. Harriman, the greatest organizer of railroads the world has ever known, met the only lasting defeat of his active life to-day at the hands of death in his bed in his magnificent home on Tower Hill, surrounded by members of his family, physicians and nurses, he succumbed to an intestinal disorder after a fight against disease which will rank for sheer grit with his remarkable struggles in the financial world.

The exact time of his death is known only in that limited circle of relatives and associates who had so effectively shielded Mr. Harriman from all outside announcements during his last illness. The time was given to the world as 3:35 P. M. but Mrs. Mary Simons, sister of the dead man, said to-night that the end had come at 1:30, more than two hours previous.

Whether this apparent discrepancy has any bearing on the current belief that every effort was made to lessen the influence of the financier's death on the New York stock market is problematical.

But it is significant that the time of his death, as officially announced, was just thirty-five minutes after the trading had ceased on the exchange.

Mind Active to Last. Mr. Harriman died peacefully, and almost to the end his brilliant mind retained its integrity. After a lapse on Sunday he sank steadily and soon after the noon hour to-day there came a relapse, which marked the approach of the end. His wife, two daughters, the Misses Mary and Carol, and his son, who had been in the city with him, assembled at the bedside and a carriage was hastily dispatched for Mrs. Simons, whose home is here in Arden, three miles from the Tower Hill mansion. Driving hurriedly up the mountainside, Mrs. Simons entered the great Arden house in time to be present at her brother's death. She joined the wife and children, who, with Dr. W. G. Lyle, of New York, and Orlando Harriman, a brother, and the nurses, formed a group at the bedside. Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Garry were also present. Mrs. Garry is Mr. Harriman's daughter.

No spiritual adviser was at hand. The swiftest automobile in the Harriman garage had been dispatched for the Rev. J. Holmes McGuinness, an Episcopal rector of Arden Parish, and New York, McGuinness's personal chaplain, but Dr. McGuinness was not at home. When found later, although rushed up the mountainside at breakneck speed, he did not arrive until death had come to Arden House.

Secrecy Maintained. With the secrecy that had been maintained at the Harriman residence unbroken to the very end, news of Mr. Harriman's death was conveyed to New York before it came to Arden and the valley below. Then by way of New York the report that death had arrived at the great estate on Tower Hill spread quickly, and confirmation was sought at the residence by telephone. During the past ten days rumors had been so persistent and variable that little credence was at first given the report, and it was a shock when a voice on the hill replied: "Yes, that is correct. Mr. Harriman died at 3:35 P. M." The speaker was evidently an employee.

Soon afterward, the hundreds of workmen engaged on the uncompleted estate learned of their master's death when a page came out on the lawn and announced simply: "You may all go to work. Mr. Harriman is dead."

While the policy of reticence that prevailed during Mr. Harriman's illness was maintained by most of his relatives and associates after his death, Orlando Harriman, whose home is in New York, discussed the funeral arrangements in a body to-night. He said that Mr. Harriman would be buried in the family plot in the little graveyard behind St. John's Episcopal Church at Arden. He will rest beside his eldest son, Edward H. Harriman, Jr., who died twenty-two years ago, soon after the family first came to Arden.

Funeral Sunday. A shaft of blue stone, quarried from the steep sides of Tower Hill, marks the grave of the baby Edward, and it is probable that a similar stone of modest size will be erected over the last resting place of his distinguished father. The service will be held at 3:30 on Sunday afternoon, and it is understood that it will be strictly private.

Dr. Lyle, who has been Mr. Harriman's physician throughout this last illness, has issued no statement concerning his illness or the cause of death, but the policy of reticence that there was no operation. Her husband, Charles D. Simons, said he had not arrived at Arden in time to see Mr. Harriman before he died. Mr. Simons said that his brother-in-law died at 3:35 o'clock.

Mr. Simons's personal career. In 1905, not long after the lines under his control had been subjected to a searching investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Harriman took a trip over his Western roads, and in the West was reported as saying that he would control all the railroads in the United States if he could get them. The remark was